Mational Republican.

A. M. CLAPP CHIPTITITITITE EDITOR. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN The Republican Printing and Publishing Company

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WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

LOGAN this week.

THE CORBIN case should be disposed of this week. SENATOR-ELECT CHANDLER may reach

Washington next Thursday. ONLY twelve more working days remain,

after to-day, of the present Congress. To-MORROW should be recorded as a Red Letter Day in the political calendar. It

"election laws." THE DEN is first in corruption, first in cow-

ardice, and first in the contempt of his countrymen. He is also the last of the Demoemtie " Presidents." IF the Democrats are not opposed to the Constitutional amendments why do they

propose to repeal the" election laws," which are simply and honestly designed to carry out the spirit and letter of those amend-

will otherwise go to waste.

which the Democrats propose under cancus dictation to repeal were passed to carry into effect the letter and spirit of the war amendments to the Constitution. Opposition to these laws, however it may be disguised, is nothing less than opposition to the amendments themselves.

Island, but the thing is so absurd and non- HAYES himself. sensical that even the POTTER Committee will have nothing to do with the matter. So that Democratic humbug has been stepped on and crushed. What next?

in a hurry to take it.

THE more rabid Bourbon papers are THE more rabid Hourbon papers are when to instruct a slave was a punishable awful mad" at Postmaster-General KEY for the reason that he had the boldness and learn and understand the fact that the college was organized in 1862, during the war of the rebellion, and counted its members by millions. Latterly it has not been people of a state which repudiates its just chattels, but citizens of the United States, pecially at the West.

The following officers were duly elected: debts. He is too sensible and honest by and have a right to go anywhere, if they half for the Democratic party, and he begins to feel that he is more honored by its abuse than he would be by its praise.

WITH M. C. BUILER retained in Senator Corner's seat after the adjournment of Congress next week, the last vestige of Republican power and legitimate government will be wiped out of existence in South Carolina. Further, the admission of Mr. Corbin cannot fail to have a direct and beneficial influence upon the partisan complexion of the Senate of the Forty-seventh Congress.

MR. HENDRICKS-so it now seems-was not a coparcener. On the ticket with Til-DEN he was known among his friends as the equine quadruped in that half-horse and half-alligator combination. But it now appears he was an innocent monkey, so to speak, TH DEN and his fellow-corruptionists figuring, to complete the simile, as the cats engaged in drawing the chestnuts out of mousers they were.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know something of the whereabouts of JIMANDERSON. We reply that since PELTON, MARBLE, WEED, TILDEN & Co. have exhibited their overshadowing capabilities as witnesses before the POTTER Committee Mr. ANDERSON has shriveled himself up into mere nothingness and enveloped his crimson top-knot in a bag. He has been awed by competition into regretful silence. He is disgusted with himself at last.

MR. BAYARD, pure as he is and patriotic as he is supposed to be, is not above suspicion in these days of partisan wrangling and selfish manipulation. For example, it is charged that his opposition to the cancus proposition to repeal the election laws was prompted by a selfish desire to obviate the necessity of an extra session. An extra session, it should be understood, would mean the exaliation of Senator THURMAN to the office of pro tempore presiding officer of the under some circumstances.

violation of our treaty stipulations with a bravery in the nation's defense should be of the genius and spirit of our policy sive mendicant. This, we are led to conin regard to welcoming the people of other | elide from several reports made by the | of insignmentation | that they sack their ends not by blood alone, nations to our shores. If the Chinese are committees on pensions and appropriations | Fraud, every species of tricky device, ballot-staff-

not people, they must be cheap labor-saving to both Houses of Congress is not the case. machines, and this principle will apply to The pensioner is subject to a system of techall machinery which cheapens or supersedes | nicalities and special rulings that are renmanual labor.

WHEN CARPENTER, CONKLING, and CHANDtil ones more meet in the Senate there may e a triangular context for the supremary, American, as the ablest of the three may esert his right to leadership, and CHANDLER,

The above paragraph argues a profundity the three statesmen alluded to that is quite | pensions 20 per cent, are frandulent. Since surprising. They are all patriotic states that statement was made the Commissioner men, who love and serve their country with- has represented authoritatively that the out competitive disposition as to who shall proportion of fraudulent pensions is 10 per be greatest. They will each fill their apcent. This we are inclined to think, for the the wrong end of its glass.

has brought some hungry birds here from frandulent claims that have been allowed the South, and some of a very foul nature. by that Bureau, it is a strong impeachment All greybacks, of course. Macon, Ga., is of the manner in which the public business represented by a Bourbon named REESE, is done under its administration. who divides his time between writing twnddle for a publication with which he is said the records of the Treasury Department to be connected at home and drawing his from 1861 to the end of the fiscal year of pay for doing nothing as clerk of the Com- 1878, which is not without public interest. will witness ZACH CHANDLER'S re-election. THE Southern Democrats do not like Sen- heretofore been filled by a competent genator THURMAN's soft-money tendencies; but tieman. The only claim this man has is pensions, which is the blood money of the they do like his opposition to the "Federal | that he wants the position, was a rebel soldier and an armed enemy of the country, 186,15 less than has been paid for interest. the Government to support him in the fu- this interest money has been paid in gold, a ture. This is Southern patriotism when there is official plunder at stake,

THE Senate cannot dispose of its time in a better manuer this week than by taking up and finally settling the CORBIN-BUTLER contest. Every Republican newspaper in the country joins in the demand that this matter shall be neted upon delinitely before the control of the Senate SENATOR WADLEIGH owes it to himself, passes into Democratic hands. It is known the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the Democratic Scuators have agreed the country, and the Republican party to to "talk this question to death" when it is call the CORBIN case up in the Senate with- brought up; but it is also known that if out delay. The time, labor, and money ex- it is brought up soon enough the Repubpended upon the investigation of this case lican majority will be able to "sit it out." The people of the country understand the fall force and meaning of these threatened THE so-called Federal election laws Democratic tactics as well as the significance of permitting M. C. BUTLER to remain in a Senatorial seat to which he was not elected. They will accordingly acquit Republican Senators of all responsibility in the premises if the regular legislative business of the session is delayed by captions Democratic opposition to the admission of THE more idiotic of the Democratic party Mr. Corbin, whose title to the seat rests have endeavored to raise a smudge over upon the same equities that were recognized bull-dozing in Massachusetts and Rhode in the legitimate inauguration of President

TERRORISM TO THE FRONT. The Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille is greatly disturbed over the question of emigration the President; Hon. Thomas G. Baker, Na PERHAPS Senator Thurman is not altogether unselfish in his attempts to force an extra session of Congress, although it is true that there is very little patronage connected with the office of President protein.

of the Senate. Yet that office is a step upward, and it is to be presumed that he is

of and crushed. What next?

from that State on the part of the colored people. It thinks that emissaries are prowling through that section endeavoring to entice the colored people to leave the State, and it denounces all such as "enemies to both races and enemies to society," and suggests that "they should be dealt with as "other incendiaries—outside the law."

The president; Hon. Thomas G. Baker, National Secretary, New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New York; Hon. A. C. Vorris, of Pock, of New York; Hon. A. C. Vorris, of Ohio; Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, of New York; Mr., W. J. Baxter, of Michigan; Hon. Thomas G. Baker, National Secretary, New York; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; General Daniel Ultiman, of New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New Hampshire; General Lewis M. Pock, of New York; Hon. A. C. Vorris, of Ohio; Hon. Thomas G. Baker, National Secretary, New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New Hampshire; General Lewis M. Pock, of New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New Hampshire; General Lewis M. Pock, of New York; Hon. Thomas G. Baker, National Secretary, New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New Hampshire; General Lewis M. Pock, of New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New Hampshire; General Lewis M. Pock, of New York; Hon. William E. Chaudler, of New York; Hon. William from that State on the part of the colored That is, they should be shot down at once.

This reminds one of the days of slavery,
This reminds one of the days of the day when to instruct a slave was a punishable learn and understand the fact that the colcandor to give an honest opinion about the ored people of Mississippi are no longer infused into it, and is rapidly reorganizing, es-

> can better their condition. The Receille attempts to influence the colored people, by declaring that "it is cruelty "to the negro to beguile him from his native soil and sunshine to the cold and clammy climate of Kansas-a common

have the disposition and means, where they

Then again, if this searecrow of "a common graveyard" in Kansas does not check emigration, and people continue to seek labor in Mississippi for other sections, it raises the flag of intimidation in this wise: There is no statute law against this surreptitious wavefare on the people and the country, but there is an unwritten law as swift as electricity in its enforcement and as sharp as the guillotine—a law which moveth with bated breath, whose statutes only whisper—which enforced with terrible vengeance if the thing is not stopped.

THE WOUNDED OF THE WAR.

The wounded soldier and sailor who have the hot coals for him. A fine lot of old shed their blood for their country, and who go through life maimed and halting on account of wounds they received in defending the national life, have become the centre of much attention and the target of much unpleasant criticism for the reason that a law has been passed which provides for their its obligations. having what is their just due-the arrears of their pensions. These pensions have accrned under a solemn contract entered into between the Government and the soldier and sailor when they enlisted in the service for the war. They were promised pay, clothing, rations, medical attendance, and in case of being disabled by wounds or disease, pensions to themselves while living, and to their widows, minor children, and dependent parents after their death. These were the conditions under which they entered the service, and it would be discreditable to the Government at this day to violate the most sacred of these stipulations-their arrears of pension, long since due.

It seems very strange that this class of American citizens should have been selected Senate-practically, acting Vice-President even by the agents of the Government whose honor is at stake as the objective point of bad faith and injustice. We hold THE passage of the Chinese bill by the that no greater mistake has ever been made Senate with only a slight and unimportant by the Government or the people than to amendment will no doubt satisfy the anti- undertake a wrong toward the brave de-Chinese sentiment of the Pacific coast; but fenders of the Union when it was in peril, it places this nation in an unenviable light and it certainly is a wrong, and one that is as a respecter of its own treaties with indefensible, for the Government or its other powers. Senators Conkling and agents to withhold one cent of the moneys MATTHEWS both contended that right due under thearrears of pension law through and decency required some previous mere technicalities or quibbles. The solnotice to the Chinese Government, dier and sallor who goes hobbling through before the passage of a bill which is in life under the consequences of his personal friendly Power. We have serious doubts if treated generously and justly by the Govthis measure will ever light up well in view erument, and not as though he is an intruin regard to welcoming the people of other clude from several reports made by the

dered arbitrary and controlling, under which many a pensioner is precluded from his just rights. This should not be so. The equities and not the technicalliles of a case

hould decide its fate. We have been greatly surprised to see it stated by Senator BECK that he has been informed by the Commissioner of Pensions of Ignorance relating to the characters of that of the \$30,000,000 paid annually for propriate spheres in the Senate without the credit of that branch of the public service, behittling influences of envyings or jeal- is an exaggeration of the real percentage of ousies. The Mail has viewed them through | frauds. We shall be reluctant to believe that even 3 per cent, of the claims for pensions that have been allowed are fraudulent. THE scramble for place in both Houses of If it be true that \$8,000,000, or \$3,000,000, Congress under Democratic reorganization or even \$1,000,000, are paid annually on

Now here is a little data gathered from mittee on Public Grounds of the House. The amount of hare interest paid during This ambitious statesman aspires to the su- that period on the national debt, which was perintendence of the document room of the created for services and material of war in United States Senate, a position that has crushing rebellion, is \$1,707,973,700.95. The amount paid during the same period for war, is \$375,721,523.80, which is \$1,332,252,and though he married a fortune, desires And, further, it must be recollected that portion of it at \$2.85, while the soldier has been paid his pension in the currency of the country, while one obligation is as sacred as the other, except that the bond calls for coin and the pension law does not. We refer to this to show that while the Government keeps its faith with the bond-holder, it does not always do so with the maimed soldier who beloed to give this nation an existence to pay any obligations.

The bill urged upon Congress known as the sixty surgeon measure is attracting some attention on account of the absurdity of transferring the whole pension business of the country to that number of surgeons. It would be equivalent to ruling out a large number of applicants who are justly entitled to pensions but who are unable to make long pilgrimages to the surgeon of their district to secure a pension. This measure appears to be strongly against the service, and Congress should hesitate before giving it vitality in law. We may refer to this subject again.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Southern Question-The Election of 1880. At the recent annual session of the National Council of the Union League of America, held in the city of Philadelphia, much important business was transacted. The attendance was quite large. Among those present were ex-Governor William A. Newell, of New Jersey

President-William A. Newell, New Jersey, Vice-Presidents-Charles W. Godard, of Presidents—Windian A. Sewell, See Servey, Vice-Presidents—Charles W. Godard, of New ork: Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; J. G. Menade, of Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Bich, of Marynd; Daulel Ulmann, of New York; George H. Arlow, of Illinois; William E. Chaudier, New smpshire; Jetome B. Chaffige, of Colorado, and H. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Corresponding Sceretary—Thomas G. Baker, of easy York. ing Secretary-Samuel F. Gwinner, of

reasurer.—D. D. T. Marshall of New York, haplain.—Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, of New

ork. Marshal—J. W. Hartlett, of Massachhisetts, Sergeant-at-Arms—J. W. H. Hacks, of Pennsyl-Sational Committee-Two delegates from each ate and Territory. An Executive Committee with headquarters at

ew York. An Executive Committee with headquarters at Washington.

The following resolutions were reported by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and unanimously adopted :

adopted:

Resolved. That the indispensable requisite of constitutional government is the right of every human being, amenable to the laws, to free expression of opinion by pen or speech, upon all public questions: and of a voter, the right to deposit his ballot at a fair and honestly conducted election; and to secure these rights is the first and paramount duty of the dovernment.

Resolved, That free schools are the great bulwark of American liberty, and their efficient maintenance the surest quarantee for its perpetuity. It is therefore essential that the public school system be established and maintained by Government aid, if necessary, in order that overy child may be educated for useful citizenship.

Resolved, That the faith of the nation must be maintained inviolate by the honest discharge of all its obligations.

The following address, reported by General Ullmann, was adopted and ordered to be pub-

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

ADDRESS TO THE PROPER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The elections of the years 1876 and 1878 establish he fact that there exists, in many of the former laveholding States of this Union, a widely-spread conspiracy to deprive the colored race of their civil and political interties; and thus the American people, not withstanding all the discussions, struggles, and battles of the last hundred years, find themselves, this day, facing the momentous and unple, notwithstanding all the discussions, struggles, and battles of the last hundred years, find themselves, this day, facing the momentous and unsolved problem: "What shall be the status of the colored man under this Government?"

The binding force of all obligations depends much inpos the circumstances surrounding their creation. No sublimer struggle between moral right and moral wrong ever dignified and exalted mankind than the war of the rebellion. How great, then, is the weight of its resulting obligations! No higher responsibility ever rested upon a nation that that which the people of the United States assumed when they freed the slaves and endowed them with civil and political liberty. But rights and guarantees are worthless unless surrounded by forces capable of maintaining and protecting them. These grants of rights are a delision and a snare unless defended in their highest and freest exercise, if necessary, by the whole power of this Government. A government which grants the one and withholds the other is a logical farce, and will be held by the world of mankind, both now and hereafter, to a strict account for the mode in which it shall discharge this sacred trust. It is not proposed at this time to describe the many ways by which the former rebels strive to disfranchise the colored; race and deprive them of all representation in the State and National Legislatures. It is not now necessary to detail the horritish barberitles and inhumanities perpetrated durities berbettles and inhumanities perpetrated durities perpetrated durities perpetrated durities perpetrated durities perpetrated durities berbettles and inhumanities perpetrated amonise the coordel rate and various languages. It is not now necessary to detail the horizon barbarities and inhumanities perpetrated durine last twelve years by Kir-Kiux, Roud-Liners, the Ciuts, and Red Shirt Riders, pass over the long catalogue of atractics, by the thousands of innocent boings—citizens of Enticel States and their families—have been irred, hung, cut to pieces, abot, and butchered adh. Already at a million fiesides have belonged the street of the states and their catalogue of atractics of Oricaus, Coffax, Mount Pleasant, Ellerton, cledy, Ramburg, Caddo. Entanta, Keinpernity, Concordia, Bloody Tensas, and the rest in revolting list of Fightial passaures, which is disgrave the fields of Buigaria. This was of a cries from the ground, and "shaft be required in generation".

this and more, they strive to judify by the

plea of liceal self-government. Lical self-government is the corner stone of American and all free licetholicus; but that is not local self-government where a minocity, by the arts of frand and the terrors of violence, nearly the rights of the majority. By trick, intimidiation, and outrage, minorities, in their respective. States and Congressional districts, have distranchised 700,000 of 800,000 American ordered and every one entitled to a free suffrage as much as the most exalted citizen of the Republic. Chanted, over-ridden, crushed, this yeas multimate of loyal and patriotic citizens, comprising the total of hundreds of concurrent majorities, will be intropresented—matther their volces, for the voices of these representing them will be hearf in the state and Nathonal Legislatures. Such is not a republican government—wance vital principle it is that majoritie shall unle.

The effect of this shanneless perversion of free Institutions is far from being confined to the black race. Masses of white Republicans in nearly all sections of the South are subjected to the same proscription. Difference of political copinion and action is not tolerated. It is not asfe for the black or white non toyote the Republican ticket. Not only are our Republican brethren thus estracted, but all citizens who have the manhood to oppose the decrees of men who were recently in arms significated in the name years offended the moral sense of the nation, Northern subscribedly, Southern arrogance, and higher oppirations, or accept exile or death.

We have thus presented to us the same vicious round of former days, which for so many years offended the moral sense of the nation, Northern subscribed by large breathed, which for so many years offended the moral sense of the hation, Northern subscribed, and the free faith of the republic, previous to the rebellion, he was made, with marvelous pointed skill, the chief factor in ruling the country, so now with precisely the same tactics, and not inferior cumming, a like attempt is made.

All this

All this luggiograph and violence has one sole objective point—it is simply the means to establish Democrates supremary. Without it the Democracy would, as in the past, continue to be in a hopeway of the constitution, by which the South grins thirty-dive members in the House of Representatives, the Democracy, after the sit of March alone, courted both Houses of Congress, and there by absorb the whole legislative power of the mailton, except when checked by the veto. In this mainter will be consumized an unsurption as particularly and the experimental properties of the mainter will be consumized an unsurption as particularly and the legislative power of the mainter will be consumized an unsurption as particularly of this mation has an immediate, performance of the millions who considers the majority of this mation has an immediate, performance of the control of the Republic are perverted and abridged, and the legislative action of the Government will be in direct autasonism to that policy which he and the millions who think with of affairs; that the people and the Government are noweries. Not so. Shavery, in its day, was thought to be insecreable to attack. God, who often sets an anagent the wisdom of the wise and a way through this wilderness. No supreme will be fire the solid properties of the solid purpose to carry by these tactics the adopted the "Mississept Fiam" of action, and by the election of 1878 in his boilty given notice that it is its strick purpose to carry by these tactics the above of the South, and to hurl it in one "solid block against the North; a policy permicaus the policy and the result of the solid purpose to carry by these tactics the above of the South, and to hurl it in one "solid block against the North; a policy permicaus the North; and the respectable properties and the respectable to the solid properties of the this condition of affairs, subversive of free institutions, outraging cases, and the solid properties and the concentrate, but he solid purpose to course for the people of th

REFINED METHODS IN SURVEYING A New and Prodigious Piece of Extrava-

gance. [St. Paul Pioneer-Press.] We do not know but Congress has gone clean daft upon the subject of gigantic expenditures. Coming into power under the plea of economy, it has done more to open the floodgates of reckless expenditure than any of its predecessors. It has higgled over a reduction of cierles' salaries, lopped off a few supernumerary consulships, squeezed down the paltry pittance of the hard-worked mall carriers, and dried up some frontier mail routes; but when it comes to enormous expenditures, 't tosses millions about as freely as if they were last year's auumn leaves. The pension business may be set down at not less than \$50,000,000. Behind this rears the bold front of the equalization of bounties' scheme, estimated by the auditor in charge of those accounts at \$100,000,000. actors of ability will be included in the cast. this rears the bold front of the equalization of bounties' scheme, estimated by the auditor in Then there is the Southern Pacific Railway and the Mississippi levee, both running away into the millions, till one is dazed with the figures. The general principles of the new economy are niggardless in small things and swashing extravagance in large expenditures. And now comes a new and prodigious piece of extravagance in the shape of more re-fined methods of surveying. It appears that the whole subject of the methods and expense of the numerous scientific and land office surveys, was referred, at the last session of Congress, to the National Academy of Sciences. gress, to the National Academy of Sciences, who were required to report a plan which should combine the best system and least possible cost. The whole question was referred by the academy to a committee of seven, five of whom are professors in geology in eastern colleges, and not one of the entire committee had leges, and not one of the entire commander any practical knowledge of the great subject under consideration. Now it further appears under consideration. under consideration. Now it further appears
that this august body of impracticable scientists
made a report favoring a consolidation of all
the different surveys, and radically changing
the methods of surveying and parceling the
public lands, by applying to them the goodcic
and triangulating methods of the Coast Survey.

and triangulating methods of the Coast Survey. They justisted that the present land-parceling system should be handicapped with the rigid exactitude of the geodetic system of the occan, shore and lake methods of survey.

They propose to interweave with our present simple economic surveys geological, geodetic, and topographical features, and also to fundamentally change the entire methods of dividing the public lands by the old rectangular to a new and untried system of triangulation. new and untried system of triangulation The plan of the academy was immediately and blindly adopted by the Committee on Appropriations, and to-day is made a part of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropria-tion bill, and Congress stands wholly committed to the plan. The question of cost, and the reto the plan. The question of cost, and the re-lations of methods to expense, never entered into the report of the Academy of Sciences. The country will be surprised to learn the ex-pense of the new methods. It appears that it occurred to some member of the Scinate to have the whole question of cost reported upon by experts in the corps of engineers, and a report has just been submitted by the Secretary of War covering the whole ground. The start-ling fact is exhibited that the system recommended in full by the Academy of Sciences mended in ton by the Academy of Sciences will cost the sning sum of over \$\$500,000,000, and that it will take an indefinite number of years in which to execute it. To understand practically the relative cost between the two systems of surveys, take the local example of our own State. The surveys in Menacota for the matter two years limber. in Minnesota for the past two years, timber and prairie, have averaged \$15.71 per square mile. Apply the "coast and goodetic" survey, as recommended by the academy, and it will cost \$584 per square mile. If we eliminate the purely scientific features from the plan of the academy, and retain only the new method the academy, and retain only the new i of mensuration by triangulation, that will still cost \$125 per square mile. To survey the whole State with the new methods of the mademy would cost \$48,782,104; or by trian gulation, \$10,441,375; or by the prese rectangular system, \$1,312,272. It would c

the swamps and rocks of the North alone would be subjected to this complete geodetic and expensive plan. The figures given above are from the increase what the bonnocracy of New York were his appliant slaves. He said:

"It made no difference what or how many ballots were in the boxes, we always "counted" in when we released. They have let a world of Comstock, in charge of the surveys of the Northwestern lakes. They have let a world of light into the airy and expensive plans of im-practicable scientists. There are no defects in It has stood the test of fifty years. It is the simplest and plainest inbidivision of lands in the world. It is thoroughly understood by all our people. The old system of surveys has subserved every purpose of the settler from Ohio, south and west. It is comparatively expeditious, and promptly meets the wants of advancing settlements. The new plan would be exceedingly slow by the nature of the process and enormous cost, so that a man's grandchildren would no mere than receive the nature of a settler of to-day. than receive the patent of a sattler of to-day. The whole unsurveyed West is now skeleton-ized with the guide meridians and standard

parallels of the present system. If the new method is ordered by Congress, entire new base lines must be established, or the new system connot be engrafted upon the old. We do not s counct be engrafted upon the old. We do not disparage the benefits of therough scientific work. But if it is necessary to spread this network of geodetic triangulation from the coast over the whole continent, let it be a separate and purely scientific operation, and let it be wisely scattered through decades of years, to make the burden light. England and Europe are now only at work on a grand system of continental triangulations. It is the part of wisdom to let our present avstem alone and for wisdom to let our present system alone and for the Senate to stop the madness and foily of committing the Government irredeemably to a new expenditure involving hundreds of millions of dollars,

PERSONAL.

E. S. Toury, of Boston, is at the Riggs House.

[Boston Traveller.]

Heston Travelier.]
Let there be no more talk about General Grant as Dictator. The only Presidential candidate proven to be affected with the "man on horseback" craze is Mr. Tilden. It is in evidence that Marble told him to saddle Blackstone." Great Casar, what an im

Do go Home, Boys, and Give us a Rest.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]
There should be a day of fasting and prayer appointed at an early date—to prevent, if possible, an extra seesion of Congress. Do go home, boys, and give us a rest. The whole United States will unite in a "donation party" to you if you will just settle down in your various districts and let the Government run without any more gammon.

AMUNEMENTS.

National Theatre-"The Danites." Joaquin Miller's play," The Dunites," will be produced this week at the National by an excellent aded by Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss

Ford's Opera-House-Grover's Comedy Con

pany.
The week will open to-night at the Opera-House with the production of "H. R. H. the Prince," by the members of Grover's admirable comedy company, "H. R. H. the Prince' is a new farce, full of wit and fun. The bill will be changed Wednesday night and "Divorce" substituted. Theatre Comique.
Bella Bent's Female Biomie and Burlesque Com

ination will hold the boards at the Comique this

"There may be some virtue in all of them," he said, "but for actual worth and rapidity of effect I know that nothing made can excel Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup." DIED. United States and Brazil Mail Steam-SOLARL-On Saturday, February 15, 1879, Git

SEPPE SOLARI.
Funeral from the H. Lee's Sens' undertaking establishment, Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and a-balf streets, to-day (Monday), at 4 pm. The Indian Henevotent Society are invited to at tend his funeral. Burial at Mt. Olivet. W. R. SPEARE,

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THE CAPITOL HILL AND PAST WASH

And further, that he will sell said eigan who lessle

Witness our hands and seeds at the city of New York, the 26th day of January, 1878. (Signed) MOLIUS & ARGILAGOS. (Sunid) M. GOLDSTEIN. Executed and delivered in duplicate in presence of— (Signed) A. GREENHALL. febbi-PMW-2

Rebis FMW: Signest, P. Conaissa.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF D. C.
Washi Nation, Feb. 13, 1879.

In order to accommodate a larger number of policy bedders than the office of the company ran do, at the suggestion of many members, the adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Matual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, to be held at the office of the company on Monday next, February 17, 1878, at 80 ctook a. m., upon convening will immediately repair to Frankin Hall, corner of Sight and U streets northwest, to hear the report of the committee of seven appointed at the lost inesting.

SAMULII, NORMENT, Chairman,
J. WESLEY BOTELER, Secretary. 6804-38

J. WESLEY BOTELER, Secretary. 1804/318
STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING,—THE UNderstaned, a majority of the corps ators of the Fresh Start Mining and Milling tempory, bereby give notice that a renewal meeting of the so exhalders of said company will be held at the office of said company. Hoom is St. Cloud Balliding, No. 589 Ninh street northwest, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, the lat day of March, A. D., 1879 at ten belo & a. m., for the purpose of election a board of directors, m king by laws, and transacting other brainess for said company.

B. Wilson, J. J. Jacesson, John H. Rice, T. J. Caron, John H. Flang, Johus M. Flang, 18, v. J. Sec. 1898.
Washington, B. C., Feb. 12, 1879. 6043-7122 ALLENS COMPOUND SULPHO-CAR BOLATE SUBJECT SOAP Softens and beautities the skin, removes bioteches, pinpies, and discolorations, and provents scariation, ciplithera, meades, small-pox, & ... & c., by

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